

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1655 August 19, 1904

their propagation, and sanitary measures in general have been sadly neglected. I was informed by the health officer that the health of the community was unusually good, and that no disease was prevailing with the exception of a few cases of intermittent malarial fever.

Reports from San Antonio—Work done by the sanitary department during the month of July, 1904.

Premises inspected, 9,849; barrels screened by the city, 89; cisterns filled, 9; wells filled, 13; cesspools filled, 15; sewer connections made, 36; houses fumigated, 16; rooms fumigated, 75; cellars fumigated, 3; wells fumigated, 4; cisterns fumigated, 5.

Mortality during month of July, 1904.

Bright's disease, 3; dysentery, 5; trismus neonatorum, 1; carcinoma, 3; cystitis, 1; empyæma, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteritis, 4; marasmus, 3; heart failure, 4; meningitis, 4; diphtheria, 1; tetanus, 1; senility, 4; cerebral abscess, 1; gangrene, 1; encephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 2; peritonitis, 2; pyonephrosis, 1; cholera infantum, 6; railroad accident, 2; scald, 1; inanition, 4; cerebral softening, 1; osteo sarcoma, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; anthracosis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; premature birth, 5; hepatitis, 1; acute tonsilitis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; septicæmia, 1; rupture of blood vessel, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; summer complaint, 1; paralysis, 2; gunshot wound, 2; dentition, 1; pneumonia, 1; kerosene poisoning, 1; miscarriage, 1; traumatism, 1; cirrhosis liver, 1; acute melancholia, 1; cardiac malformation, 1; total, 112.

Report from Rockport.

ROCKPORT, Tex., August 15, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Arrived last night; attendance on sanitary convention fairly good.

Purnell.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—Antimosquito work.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., August 8, 1904.

During the week ended August 5, 1904, 120 persons crossed at this point from the Mexican side. Of this number, 113 are residents of this vicinity and known to the customs guards, while the other 7 were from the various grading camps of the National of Mexico Railroad.

A great many more than 7 of these laborers have appeared on this side within the past week, however, although they did not cross at

this point.

The grading work on the National of Mexico is nearing completion, and the force is gradually being diminished, most of the workmen coming to this side and going north to look for work. These have

August 19, 1904 1656

undoubtedly been advised of the inspection at this point, and are avoiding this as a crossing place. * * *

I feel sure that they would not volunteer this information so readily,

without solicitation, unless they had been advised.

The track-laying party can not be far from here now, so I would like to be kept informed as to their exact location, as it is with their com-

ing that the main danger lies.

The sanitary work in this town is going on as well as possible, and very little opposition is met with in the mosquito crusade. Owners of cisterns are putting in pumps and screen covers, as a preference to oil, and I hope shortly to be able to report that all cisterns are so provided.

So far as I am able to learn there is no sickness here at the present

time.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904. Passengers inspected, 184; immigrants inspected, 62; immigrants deported, 22.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended August 6.
Persons inspected	0

Thirty-one bags Pullman linen fumigated.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,274 persons. Returned to C. P. Diaz by State quarantine officer—by train, 2; by bridge, 25.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week

ended August 6, 1904:

Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 218; inspection Mexican immigrants, 63; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 417 pieces; vaccination of children (immigrants) 4.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Passed Assist-

ant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended August 6, 1904: Trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 507; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 46; immigrants on trains from Mexico vaccinated, 3; Pullmans from Mexico disinfected, 16; persons refused entry